local assembly in the region swore by all t held sacred to remain on strike until Mr. Mitchell or their delegates tell them to return to work.

Theu suddenly, after receiving a message and at a few minutes' notice. President Mitchell and his three district presidents dashed off to New York city on a mission which sent them away happy and radiant

What it was that called them to New York President Mitchell would not say nor would he give any intimation from whom the message came. He had nothing to say about the trip except "I'm going to New York."

A move to which the strike leaders gave much prominence had been planned for to-day. It was the action of the locals upon the request of President Mitchell to reaffirm their allegiance to the union and their determination to remain on strike until their demands are granted.

President Mitchell was to have made a statement of the resolutions to-night, and they were to be given to the newspapers in full if they desired them. At 2 P. M., however, came the mysterious message and then Mitchell wasted no time in preparing for his departure. There are the usual crop of peace rumors around in consequence of the meetings and Mitchell's departure, and it is whispered about town departure. It is even whispered about town to-night by men who say they dare not tell how they know that J. Pierpont Morgan has invited the strikers' officials to a con-

MITCHELL HAS SAID NO TO ROOSEVELT This afternoon President Mitchell completed his reply to President Roosevelt's proposition to have the strikers return to work pending investigation into conditions by a commission which President Roosevelt would appoint. While President Mitchell would not make the answer public or indicate what he said, it is known that he refused the proposition, although thanking the President for his endeavors to bring the strike to an end. He assured the President that the strikers were now in such a position that they felt assured of victory and that they would not be able to retreat from the position they hold without fatal loss to themselves. This reply was mailed and will reach President Roose velt to-morrow morning.

ANSWER OF THE LOCAL UNIONS. The telegrams bearing the resolutions of the 400 locals in the region were all in this evening and were turned over to the newspaper men for examination. They are all alike, declaring their faith in the justness of their cause, their determination to remain on strike until the concessions are granted and their allegiance to the union and to Mitchell. Many of them speak of the presence of troops, declaring that they that they have been are not necessary; brought here to bolster up the operators; that the reports of violence which caused them to be sent to the region were greatly exaggerated, and that the strikers were not responsible for them. They declare that if all the troops in the United States were sent to the region it would not make the strikers return to work, as they were determined to stay out.

Not a telegram expressed any doubt as to the future, but they did not give the vote by which they were passed, nor did they quote the number present out of the total membership. It is understood that a large number of men who desire to go back to work, knowing that the union officers would suggest the resolutions, decided not to go to the meetings and cause dissension but to remain away from the meetings and wait until the troops arrive so that they may return to work.

TROOPS WILL MAKE NO DIFFERENCE.

Of the situation Mr. Mitchell said: "Telegrams so far received from mass meetings in various sections of the anthracite coal region convey the information that by the unanimous vote of the men on strike, all of whom attended such meetings, it resolved that the presence of the encoal regions would not induce the men to return to work until the demands of the classical convention had been conceded, Shamokin Convention had been conceded, the strike declared off by a delegate con-vention of Mine Workers or by the district and national officers.

illar telegrams are constantly being received, and it is expected that every mining town will be heard from by 6 o'clock to-night. Thus far the returns emphasize and substantiate the declarations of the officials of the miners' union made at the Washington conference, that the strikers deterred from going to work through fear of bodily harm.

To-day the reenforcements of troops to this part of the region began arriving, the First Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment and Battery C reaching this city. They will be followed to-morrow by the remain-der of the Third Brigade from the Schuylkill region, and Gen. Gobin and staff, who will establish headquarters in this city. NO NEW COLLIERIES TO BE OPENED YET.

Pending the coming of the troops the operators are making no effort to resume work at any new collieries. The men at the present workings are being increased in number and collieries which are to be worked are being cleaned and prepared. A number of men were to-day placed in the Mount Lookout colliery of the Temple Coal and Iron Company and all is ready for a resumption. Collieries of the larger coal carrying companies are ready to work as soon as the troops are camped near them and the men expected to work are

them and the men expected to work are within the stockades.

In the Hazleton region the Jeddo colliery, owned by John Markle; the Lattimer of Pardee & Co. and the Beaver Meadow of Coxe Bros. & Co., were to-day cleared and prepared for work. In Hazleton there arrived at daybreak the First Regiment, Col. Bowman commanding, and companies were promptly stationed at Jeddo Latwere promptly stationed at Jeddo, Lat-timer, Cranberry and the Lehigh Valley This afternoon the house of John Bauer,

a non-union worker at the West End wash-ery, at Mocanaqua, was badly damaged by dynamite. It was the first dynamiting case in the upper coal field.

Sol Bacharach, special messenger for Gov. Stone, to-day reported of the region in and about Wilkes-Barre that the conditions were peaceful. the men quiet and

orderly and no crowds gathering

HOOTED A DEAD MAN'S FAMILY. Non-Union Man Killed and Strikers Then Jeer at His People.

TAMAQUA, PA., Oct. 8.—One of the most disgraceful and brutal demonstrations that have occurred since the strike began took place at Lansford yesterday. While running out a trip of cars John Lees, a nonunion man, was thrown to the tracks and had both his legs crushed. He was removed to his home in Summit Hill, where he died at about 6 o'clock.

Later in the evening a mob of about 300 men marched to the home of the dead man. They were headed by a drum corps. Halting in front of the house they hooted Lee's family, beat the drums and cried out: "He

was a scab and deserved to die." The demonstration lasted about a half hour. To-day acts of violence still continue in this region. To-day when an attempt was made to take out a train of coal at the North Mahanov colliery, a mob gathered on the tracks. Three companies of the Twelfth Regiment, under the command of Major Sparks, were taken to the scene. The soldiers lined up along the tracks and kept the mob back while the cars were being run out on to the main tracks. Guard were then stationed at each coupling and the train was run south to Philadelphia. At the Potts colliery similar trouble was experienced, the mob threatening to kill engineer and crew if they made any efforts to move a train which had been loaded at the colliery. An armed guard was summoned and the mob was driven

REBUFF FOR STRIKE SETTLERS

OPERATORS DECLINE A REQUEST TO GO 100 MILES TO SEE THEM.

President Baer Who Is Only a Few Blocks Away Ignores the Attempt of the Manufacturers' Committee" to Butt Into the Strike-They Have a Proposal.

The presidents of the coal companies remained late in their offices yesterday. but they had little to say about the strike. In the course of the day they received telegrams sent from Albany by the committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which has been conferring with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, inviting them to meet the committee tc-day in Philadelphia. This is a sample

Our committee of the conference here desires to meet you to-morrow at 10 A. M. at the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia. Have ent similar messages to Messrs. Baer, Thomas, Markle, Olyphant. This is very urgent.

D. M. Parry, President.

A representative of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said that the presidents wouldn't go, and there was no reason why they should accept the invitation. If President Roosevelt could not change their minds, it would only be a waste of time to go.

"Any merchants' association might send out such an invitation," said this man. "If a Yorkville association of grocers sent out an invitation to a conference we might courteously reply, but they could not change the situation

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company suggested that if the merchants wanted to see the operators they might come here.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The members of the Committee of Manufacturers who went to Buffalo to confer with the leaders of the striking miners journeyed here last night and arrived at the Manufacturers' Club early this morning.

They breakfasted and sat down to wait he coming of Mr. Baer and the representatives of the other coal-carrying roads. An hour they waited, and then, not hearing anything from the president of the Reading company, they sent a messenger over to the Reading Terminal to ascertain why Mr. Baer had failed to appear in response to their invitation. The messenger saw Mr. Baer's secretary and returned in a short time with an answer

What the answer was has not been made public, but that it was not satisfactory to the manufacturers was evident. They waited some more and, then, growing impatient, sent another messenger over to Mr. Baer's office. This time the messenger failed to get an answer and returned disconsolate to the

Walnut street building. Efforts were made to get a statement from Mr. Parry, chairman of the committee that saw Mitchell, but he wanted to wait a while longer before talking, to see if any of the operators came. Meanwhile Mr. Baer was in his office, where he met John Lowber Welsh and other members of the Reading board, and about noon his wife and daughter, who had come down from Read-ing to do some shopping, called and stayed in his office a short time. Soon after they left he had luncheon with Mr. Weish and former president Harris of the Reading company. While on his way to the dining room he was asked if he intended to confer with the Manufacturers' committee.

"I do not know anything about any conference," was his reply, and, so far as he was concerned, the men in the Manufacturers' Club might just as well have been in Tim-buctoo, for he went about his work of the

day completely ignoring the fact that they patiently awaited his appearance.

Late in the afternoon, when the committeemen began to comprehend that their efforts to get into the controversy between the operators and the miners was not to be countenanced, at least by Mr. Baer, Mr. Parry made a statement in would sit again to-morrow to see the opera-tors. He said that in his opinion the strike situation had now reached a crisis and that there would be a change in a few days.

Frank Leake, who was the representative

of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club at the meeting in Buffalo, was somewhat more outspoken than Mr. Parry and not so

diplomatic. He said:

"We are here to make a proposition to
the operators whereby the strike could be
ended satisfactorily to both parties immediately interested. If the operators
mediately interested to be propositions as were as willing to listen to propositions as the miners are the strike would be settled

Mr. Leake declined to say what the proposition is that they intend to make

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS. Most of Them Received in Silence-Where

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 8 .- The southwestern egion of the anthracite coal field is under complete control of National Guardsmen to-night. Three thousand soldiers from the western end of the State entered the coal region here and were posted at all important towns between here and Shenan-

doah, twenty-nine miles from here. The troops were received in silence by strikers, most of whom remained at home as the guardsmen arrived. The train conveying the artillery attracted the most attention and seemed to awe the foreign strikers more than anything else. Each train was closely guarded by soldiers, who sat with loaded rifles to shoot anyone attempting to throw stones at the

Decked with medals won through conduct in the Philippines, the Fighting Tenth" Regiment, in command of Col. Barnett, arrived here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. At 3:10 P. M. the regiment left the cars and marched up Market street. There

were no cheers for the soldiers. Thirty United Mine Workers' locals with a membership of 18,000 men between here and Mount Carmel, met this afternoon in special session and adopted resolutions

to remain on strike, and adding: "We condemn the action of the State authorities in placing the troops in our quiet and peaceful borough."

Owing to the non-arrival of troops before daybreak the operators of the Royal Oak coal mines did not risk attempting to start up the mines to-day, but may do so to-morrow. George Wert, William Daud and Albert Wert, non-unionists at the Abour colliery, were assaulted so badly last night by strikers that they will not

be able to return to work for some time. TAMAQUA, Pa., Oct. 8.—Gen. John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade, N. G. P., consisting of the First, Second, Third and Sixth regiments, the First City Troop and a two-gun detachment of Battery A, has opened his headquarters here. To-night the General is engaged distributing the troops throughout the district assigned to him. He says that his plan will be to guard every colliery and the will be to guard every colliery and the railroad tracks leading to them, and to protect all men who desire to go to work. Each regimental commander has been instructed to disperse all riotous gatherings and not to allow the striking men to congregate. If it is found necessary the troops will guard all coal trains until they

are outside the region.

Portsville, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Second Regiment of Philadelphia is encamped near New Philadelphia and the Third Regiment in Minersville. When the latter com-

camping ground, members in the ranks chorused aloud: "What's the matter with Mitchell? He's

The citizens of Minersville received them cordially. The strikers at New Philadelphia, among them many foreigners, assisted the Second Regiment to remove their traps to camp, after which they min-gled with the soldiers in the saloons and

hotels.

There are thirteen locals of the United Mine Workers in the Pottsville district and nineteen in the Minersville district. Meetings were held by all of these during the day and every one of them voted to remain out on strike until the operators concede the demands made by the Shamokin convention. One local took up the accusations made by President Baer of the Reading that all the crimes and misdemeanors in the region during the strike period have been committed by the strikers. period have been committed by the strikers and by authority of the mine workers. Of the nine deaths it is contended seven were homicides and they reduce the number to only three in which the strikers stand accused before the courts with having committed the deeds. The local contended other four deaths were caused by

that the other four deaths were caused by Coal and Iron policemen.

PITTSTON, PA., Oct. 8.—The Third Battalion of the Eighth Regiment arrived at Duryea this afternoon from Shenandoah. The Twelfth Regiment is expected here tomorrow from Shenandoah. The Warnke washery, at Duryea, had its biggest output yesterday, when 650 tons of coal were loaded and shipped. A big stockade has been and shipped. A big stockade has been erected around Mount Lookout colliery and the company says it has enough men to

the company says it has enough men to begin work to-morrow morning.

SHENANDOAM, Pa., Oct. 8.—The entire Second Brigade is camping in this district to-night. Col. Hulings of the Sixteenth Regiment, who is in command of the brigade during the absence of Gen. Wiley, has established his headquarters at Ashland. Gen. Gobin and his staff are still here. They will leave early to-morrow morning. They will leave early to-morrow morning their new headquarters at Wilkes-

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 8.—Twelve companies of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. W. P. Bowman, commanding, arrived here at an early hour this morning. While passing through Bethlehem the second section of the train, bearing the troops to this city, was stoned and several car windows was broken, but none of the occupants were struck. Stones were also thrown below Stockton, a short distance from here. The coming of the troops created no excite-

ent here.
Battalions were distributed in Latimer, Cranberry, Jeddo and in this city, where Col. Bowman has his headquarters.

HASN'T HEARD FROM MITCHELL. President May Appoint Commission Even

if His Proposition Is Declined. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Although the reply of John Mitchell to President Roosevelt's latest proposition for the settlement of the coal strike has not yet been received, little doubt is entertained by the President's close advisers that the reply will be unfavor-able, and the discussion of the next step to be taken by the President has already

begun.
It was said to-day on authority that the President would probably appoint a Federal commission to investigate the causes of the strike and the conditions in the anthracite region, even if Mr. Mitchell should decline to accept such action by the President dent as a condition of advising the union miners to return to work. The proposed commission, if appointed under the act of Oct. 1, 1888, which seems to be the sole authority for its appointment, will consist of Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright and two other persons, one of whom must be a resident of Pennsylvania. It will have the same power precisely that Commissioner Wright had when he

investigated the present strike several months ago. This power simply enables a commission, appointed under the law in question, to collect facts in regard to the labor dispute and to report them to Con-gress and the President. Beyond the possible advantage of publicity which may be given as a result of the commission's inquiry, almost the only favorable outcome that is looked for is that the President may find some ground for prosecution of one or the other party to the dispute under the

Federal statutes This has been the first day for more than a week in which President Roosevelt has failed to devote practically the whole time to his tireless effort to settle the coal strike in Pennsylvania. He held no conference during the day. To-night Attorney-General Knox called on the President, and a short time before he left the house Secretary Root arrived. No statement could be obtained as to what took place, but the im pression was given that there was no dis cussion of a new proposition in connection with the coal strike, unless the expected appointment of an investigating commission as an independent and gratuitous act of the President may be called a new

proposition. opinion is somewhat general that Roosevelt has exhausted his effort to become a factor in the settlement of the strike. The idea of a legal prosecution, either of the operators or of the union miners was abandoned long ago, and the attempt to act as an intermediary by the consent of even one party to the controversy has failed.

NINE RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Scranton Police Charge on a Mob-Soldiers

Kept Busy. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 8.-The prompt action of the police prevented a serious outbreak near the Mount Pleasant washery in this city this morning. About a hundred Slavs and Poles gathered, all of whom were armed, their evident object being to intercept the non-union men as they proceeded to work. The watchmen at the washery saw the crowd and when at the washery saw the crowd and when the foreigners began to brandish their weapons telephoned to the police. Lieut. Feeney answered with a squad of men and on their arrival they found the crowd in a threatening mood. Nine were placed under arrest. The others made off as fast as they could. At the station house the nine were searched and all were found

to be armed with knives and razors. The Scranton operators are hopeful that they will be able to induce a great many of their old employees to return to work as soon as the troops reach here. Preparations for the additional ones that are to come is the content. that are to come to this county were made to-day. Capt. Drake of Gen. Gobin's staff and Captains Atherton and Van Dling of the Thirteenth were out on an inspection tour to-day and will recommend to their tour to-day and will recommend to their brigade commander that a regiment of troops be quartered at Jermyn and a bat-talion at Forest City. Col. Watres, the senior officer in this part of the State, has heard nothing from Gen. Gobin as to the

roops that are to reenforce him here This evening matters were very lively at Camp Wyckoff. There were an unusually large number of requests from non-union men for protection and several of the companies were broken up into squads and sent to all parts of the affected districts. This is due to the uply apicit districts. This is due to the ugly spirit shown by the strikers who grow more threatening as the strike lengthens and

their needs increase. Col. Watres has several men out investigating the report that some of the foreigners are drilling. Rumors to that effect are flying everywhere, but no proof of it has been obtained beyond the finding of a large quantity of ammunition in

MAY GET WOOD IN BROOKLYN Permission to Gather a Bundle a Day on

the Shore to Be Had on Application. Park Commisssioner Richard Young of Brooklyn gave notice yesterday that while the strike lasts permits will be issued to every one who wishes to gather drifftwood along the beach below the Shore road. In the notice the Commissioner said that a person with a permit would be allowed to gather one bundle of wood. Permission to gather wood was revoked before the strike, as it had become a nuisance.

Grout Wants a Coal Emergency Fund. Comptroller Grout said that owing to the ncreased cost of coal and supplies he is going to suggest that a lump sum, which he didn't name, be set as an emergency fund against which city departments can

WHY NOT BURN OILED BRICKS?

THERE IS AN EASY WAY OF USING THE STOVE WITHOUT COAL.

loak a Terra Cotta Slab in Kerosene for a Few Seconds and It Will Blaze Long Enough to Cook a Dinner-Brickyard Man Who Told The Sun About It Beset.

There need be no more worry about hav ng to cook the dinner without coal. The washerwomen who didn't expect to be able to iron and heat the boiler much longer with anthracite at \$20 and more a ton may rest easy. As long as kerosene oil is cheap and the brickmakers keep at it, nobody's stove need be cold.

With one of the ordinary terra-cotts bricks with which fireproof buildings are largely constructed and less than a cent's worth of kerosene you can cook a dinner, heat the boiler and be comfortably warm for nearly an hour. With a relay of bricks and a little more kerosene the stove can be kept going all day with little more trouble than it costs to replenish the ordinary coal fire.

Why nobody proclaimed it before can hardly be explained, for the fact that very porous brick and kerosene can be used for fuel in this way has been known to the brickmakers ever since they began to manufacture these bricks years ago. But the brickmakers never thought of coming out



public benefactors, and incidentally selling more bricks, until Adolf Muller of the firm of Henry Maurer & Son, in West 23d street, which manufactures this particular style of fireproof building material, told about its use in a letter in Tuesday's

The letter set forth the fact that if an rdinary flat, hollow, terra-cotta brick is lunged in kerosene for a few seconds and hen ignited it will burn from half an hour to an hour, throwing out great heat at an infinitesimal cost. A few people have known that, and in some places in the country it has been a practice to use a pile of oilsoaked bricks in an open grate to take the

chill off a room. But city folks didn't know it half so well and the result of the publication of his letter surprised Mr. Muller yesterday. In his mail at the office he received nearly eighty letters asking if his story about burning bricks was true. Some of the writers inclosed stamps and asked that a few bricks be sent to them by mail. Some wanted to know if he wasn't just adding to people's troubles by fooling them when

were anxious to try burning oiled bricks. Before he was out of bed there were callers at his home asking about burning bricks After he had gone across the river to his office (he lives in Brooklyn) more inquirers bothered his wife. The clerks in Maure & Son's office got behind in their work because so many people called up on the telephone asking about fuel bricks, and all day long would-be purchasers of a brick or two streamed into the office.

They wanted to know if the bricks wouldn't explode when they were lighted. and if not, why not; if they weren't danger ous, anyway; how long to soak them in oil how to light them and how to handle them when they were lighted. All of which were lanswered by the simple expedient of keepng a brick burning in the yard and showing

how it acted. There really is nothing remarkable about The bricks have been used for the las en years to line ceilings and for partitions They are slightly hollow, and in the sides are shallow grooves, these answering the double purpose of decreasing the weight of the brick and insuring ventilation. The purpose in making them porous is the same. This is done by mixing the terra-cotta clay with sawdust. In the kiln the sawdust is burned out leaving the brick of fine terra-cotta clay.

otta clay. The bricks are made in various The bricks are made in various shapes and sizes. The most convenient fit for the ordinary kitchen range is one about eight inches long, a little less than four wide and inches long, a little less than four wide and about two and a quarter inches thick. In showing a SUN reporter yesterday how one of these could be used, Mr. Müller dropped it on its side in a tin wash basin half full of kerosene. When it had lain there half immersed for ten or fifteen seconds he turned it over and soaked the other side. Then he fished it out by putting the end of a stick through the hollow, set it down on two ordinary bricks and applied a match. The oil on the brick slowly began to burn, very much as a piece of cannel coal or highly very much as a piece of cannel coal or highly combustible wood might have done. In ten seconds the brick was throwing out from all ides a flame which rose to a height of abou

two feet. The heat could be felt five fee away.

At the end of half an hour the brick was burning as steadily as ever. To show how easily it could be extinguished it was dropped into a pail of water, then fished out, soaked in oil again and relighted. It seemed to in oil again and relighted. It seemed to burn better after being in the water than it did when first lighted. The brick itself, except for coming out black after burning a while, was the same as ever. The flame given out was clear and sootless. After soaking in oil for less than half a minute a brick seemed likely to burn for about

an hour.

"I hold," said the exponent of brick burning, "that this solves the fuel problem for the East Side at any rate. Let the coal strike go on till one side or the other is tired. All that poor folks—or wealthier ones for that matter—need to do is to keep a few bricks and a kerosene bath handy and the old onal stove is just as good as it ever was. old coal stove is just as good as it ever was You can use the bricks in the stove. Of course you can't very well heat large build ings in this way, but if we are to have plenty soft coal, as they say, there will

need."

A small crowd watched the demonstration and applauded it. If there had been a good supply of material on hand, the brickyard could have done a rushing business in bricks at a nickel apiece, but the firm badn't in its office half a dozen of the size required.

While the resorter was there a seeman.

office half a dozen of the size required.

While the reporter was there a woman with a shawl strap in which to carry bricks appeared, and she was disappointed at having to go home empty handed.

"I've come all the way from Brooklyn after seeing that piece in the paper," she said. "We've been burning cannel coal, but we can't get any more. We offered to no coal man \$20 a ton for anthresis but but we can't get any more. We offered one coal man \$20 a ton for anthracite, but he said he just couldn't get any. If he does get any now at that price he can keep

it. Our family will burn bricks till this strike is over."

Another inquirer was a negro hallboy with a letter asking for five bricks at any cost, and a five-dollar bill to pay for them. He departed to look up other brickmakers.

The only person who didn't seem pleased with the public appreciation of the news about the usefulness of oil-soaked bricks was one of the members of the firm.

"Say," he confided to the reporter, "I'm against this publicity. We've got a whole cargo of those bricks lying on a wharf in Brooklyn. We need those bricks, but if we don't put a man with a shotgun to

we don't put a man with a shotgun to watch 'em, we'll not have a dozen left there a week from now. Philanthropy's all right, but I'm against publicity in a case of this kind."

STRIKE BEGINS TO WEAKEN Hundreds of Miners Going to Work the Southern District.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Oct. 8 .- That President Baer of the Reading Railway spoke the truth when he told President Roosevelt that there were many men in the coal region who would go to work if they were sure of protection for themselves and their families, was proved to-day when additional men reported for duty at the various collieries now in operation in the southern part of the region. As soon as it became known definitely that

troops would arrive to-day many of the striking men donned their working clothes and went back to the mines. In the Panher Creek Valley, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which is working two collieries, No. 4 and No. 12, made big gains. At the No. 4 mine forty cars were hoisted. This is the normal output of the At the No. 12 colliery the output was increased from 1,000 to 1,700 tons. At the

Potts colliery, at Ashland and the North Mahanoy colliery, at Mahanoy City, two Philadelphia and Reading operations, the working force was increased several hun-That the coal companies are preparing for a general resumption is shown by the

from pasture and placed in the mine sta-The opinion seems to prevail that the operators will issue notices in a day or two in which they will offer to take all men, with the exception of those who have taken a prominent part in the rioting which has occurred with such frequency in the region since the strike began, back in their employ if they report for duty on next Monday morning. There seems to be little or no doubt that a good part of the men will

fact that the mules are being brought in

COAL MEETING NEXT MONDAY. Object "to Get Coal"-Chief Speaker Bourke Cockran-Toples Non-Partisan.

accept this offer.

The three committees of citizens who beieve that a mass meeting or a series of mass meetings will relieve the coal situation got together last night at the Murray Hill Hotel and agreed to hold a joint mass meeting in Carnegie Hall next Monday evening. One committee is headed by Andrew H Green and another by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, the third, just added, represents the Maunfacturers' Board of frade, through C. C. Shayne.

The object of the mass meeting was tated last night as being "to get coal for New York." As a great many people indoubtedly would like to get more coal ust now, the promoters of the meeting feel easonably sure that it will be the occaion for a great popular demonstration.

At the meeting, it was stated last night, solution of the situation and of getting oal will be offered by the Committee on Resolutions. Just what this plan would be, hone of the members would state. On the committee are Andrew H. Green, C. C. Shayne, Thomas R. Slicer, W. Bourke Cockran, Miles M. O'Brien, Dr. Gustav Gottheil, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Frederick W. Devoe. Between now and Monday these men wil consult with coal dealers and operators. Then they hope to have a plan to propose and appropriate resolutions to offer.
Only one speaker has been obtained yet. He is W. Bourke Cockran and his

subject was announced last night as "The Ethics of the Coal Strike." It is hoped hat these will accept invitations to speak Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Felix Adler and r. Josiah Strong. The organizers of the meeting do not

may hold other meetings as long as the tuation is grave.

Last night's meeting was presided over by Andrew H. Green. Mrs. J. C. Samuels, who said she owned a coal mine in West Virginia, offered her coal free to the New rk public through the committee committee did not see any way of making ise of the offer, but may devise a plan

CHEAP COAL IN BROOKLYN.

two Thousand Palls Sold to Poor People at Five Cents a Patl.

Signs were posted in the window of a big iry goods store at Broadway and Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, a few days ago to the effect that, beginning with Wednes day and continuing each afternoon between the hour of 4 and 5 o'clock until the supply gave out, buckwheat coal would be sold for five cents a pail.

The signs drew a crowd of over 1,000 men, women and children to the store yesterday. Baby carriages, washboilers and articles of every description were brought by the crowd. Each family was supposed to get but one pail of the coal, but many were able to get three and four pails by sending in their children one at a

time.

It is estimated that about 2,000 pails o coal were sold in one hour. When the time for selling the coal had expired there was still a large crowd waiting in the line.

MOVE AGAINST COAL ROADS. Pennsylvania Company Denies That It Is i

Any Combination or Confederacy. ALBANY, Oct. 8. - Attorney-Ceneral Davies this afternoon adjourned until next Wednes day, at 2 P. M., the hearing upon the application of a New York newspaper that he begin proceedings to disrupt the alleged combination of coal-carrying railroad and the anthracite mine owners. C. J Shearn, as the attorney for the complai ant, was on hand at the hour set for the nearing before the Attorney-General thi hearing before the Attorney-General this afternoon. The only railroad represented was the Pennsylvania, and Charles M. Hough of the firm of Robinson, Biddle & Ward of New York city, appeared for that company. He filed an answer for the company which says that there is no combination.

Adjournment was taken for ten days BREAD UP IN BROOKLYN, TOO But the Hotel Bakers Have Not Raises Prices Yet and May Not Do So.

The action of the East Side bakers ncreasing the price of rye bread and de creasing the size of white loaves on account of the scarcity of fuel has been imitated by bakers in The Bronx and in some sec-tions of Brooklyn. With bread the price tions of Brooklyn. With bread the price of pastry and rolls has gone up in many shops. The master bakers of Greater New York are to hold a meeting in a day or two and following their meeting the increas

nay become general.

The Bronx was flooded yesterday with circulars announcing the increase of the price of bread. The circulars were sent out by the bakers' association in that borough. At present, however, the large bakeries which supply hotels have not raised their prices and they are unlikely

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COAL PRICES DOWN A LITTLE.

MANY DEALERS THINK THE STRIKE IS ON ITS LAST LEGS.

the Miners Do Begin to Return to Work Though, It Will Be a Week or Two Before the Benefit Is Felt-One Desler Selling Anthracite Yesterday for \$15. Coal dealers were still more hopeful yes-

erday about the city's coal supply. Prices tropped slightly and several dealers said that the crisis had been passed, and from now on New York, instead of getting nearer, would get further and further away from an actual coal famine.

One large dealer remarked that for a few days, possibly a week, the effect of the calling out of the troops would not be felt but at the end of that time, he believed, the miners would see what protection the roops afforded, and many of them would return to work. Other dealers said that while the operators had not yet promise them any more coal, it would take a week or ten days for them to size up the situation enough to make any statements to the trade as to their ability to handle orders.

"At present," another dealer said, "the daily increase in the output of the collierie is just about keeping pace with the weather. Although the decrease in temperature has been very slight within the last few days. there has been enough to affect the coal business and more coal has been burned In a week we will need a big increase in the output. There is no danger now, however, of a shortage of soft coal, which helps us

materially."

It was predicted by some dealers that the price of soft coal would drop to \$6 very soon. It went down to that at the time of the Washington conference, but was pushed up again afterward, showing that speculators to a large extent control the

Of the 300,000 tons of coal recently bough

abroad it now comes out that 100,000 to were ordered by Barber & Co., the steamsh agents. Two steamers are being loaded with some of this now. Only 15,000 tors are coming to New York, the rest being sent o other cities along the Atlantic seaboard. The feeling that more coal will soon begin coming into New York has already led to a slight sag in prices. For several days the cheapest price for anthracite has been about \$20, but yesterday one dealer was selling it for \$15. Should it be seen in a few days however, that despite the protection of the troops few miners are going back to work, prices will undoubtedly soar again, and, even though the strike ends this month,

normal conditions can hardly prevail be Many hotels and apartment houses are experimenting with oil burners. There are several companies making these. One com-pany which uses refined petroleum asserts that even with coal at \$5.25 a ton the oil radiators reduce the cost of heating 25 per

"We cannot fill our orders," said an officer of this company. "They are coming in from apartment houses and hotels and private houses. At the present price of coal the expense of heating an apartment house would be anywhere from \$250 a month up, and we can save two-thirds on this. Churches are also making inquiries about

Churches are also making our system."

The Board of Underwriters is to hold a meeting next Wednesday to take up the oil fuel question. Their rule now is that only five barrels of oil can be kept on the premises. Some of the oil fuel companies want this limit increased. Until the insurance companies approve, many the insurance companies approve, many people are afraid of installing an oil-burning system.
The Board of Education will experiment

with oil in some of the school buildings within a day or two. It has about 10,000 tons of coal on hand. Most of this is in Manhattan and The Bronx and Richmond. Brooklyn and Queens have only about a month's supply, but the school furnaces can burn soft coal if the necessity arises. It was reported vesterday that a westward movement of coal cars had begun

ward movement of coal cars had begun and that this was a part of the preparations of the operators to mine coal on a much larger scale. The cars, however, may be wanted for soft coal coming from West Virginia and other points. For several days 300,000 tons of soft coal have been tied up at Altoona.

Tuxedo was reported yesterday to be entirely without coal. The costages there obtain their coal through the superintendent of the colony, and for several days he has been unable to get any coah. An he has been unable to get any coal. As appeal has been made to the coal roads to help the colony out...

COAL PRICES UP IN ENGLAND London Exchange Makes an Advance of

a Shilling a Ton. Special Cable Desputches to THE SUN CARDIFF, Oct. 8. - There has been gradual advance in the past few days in the prices of all grades of Welsh coal. Few American inquiries are reported LONDON, Oct. 8.—The London Coal Exchange to-day advanced the price of all qualities of house coal a shilling per ton.

the price of coke was advanced one shilling

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bosoms.

Fancy Shirts, 98c., worth 1.50. 1.50 Gloves (Imported skins) 98c. Underwear.

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